

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, 1917

No. 30

## N. A. COOK, Butcher

Special for this week home made  
**Bologna and Pork Sausage**  
**Fresh Meat at a Reduced Price**

The prices of cattle and hogs have dropped. We have therefore reduced the price of certain cuts of beef and pork. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127

## Hay Sweeps and Stackers

We have the best you can buy.  
Strong, durable and practical.

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.**

AGENTS -O- DIDSBURY

## Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

## CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

It takes a capable hand to keep cool when old ad begins to warm things up.

C. P. Barnes has returned from a week's fishing 25 miles west of town. He says there is no need to go 1000 miles away from home to find a good fishing stream. He never saw better fishing in his life—mountain, trout, brook trout, bull trout, pike, and other species of the funny tribe just waiting for a good fisherman to pull them out. He had his baggy so full that he had no room to take home with him a five gallon can of gas—oline.

Private Eric Ledbetter has returned from the front after having been away for more than two years. He spent a year in the trenches, was badly wounded by a shrapnel ball and was in hospital for seven months. The ball was about the size of a bean, but round; he carries it as a reminder of what might have been had it struck him an inch higher up. It pierced the side of his nose, just under the corner of his left eye, travelled diagonally through the head in a downward direction and was taken out of the right side of his neck. It was a nasty wound, and many a man has died for less.

W. H. Auld says things are looking grand out in his district—a little late, but a good harvest looks very likely.

Geo. Lantz, of Neopola, was in town last Thursday and took home with him a new hay rake. He reports all vegetation in that district making great headway. They could do, however, with a little more rain.

The Boy Scouts report a fair attendance and a good time at their picnic at Funn Lake on the 18th inst. Boating and bathing were indulged in during the afternoon and the Scouts' booth was well patronized, all their stock being "cleared up." Camp broke up on Monday after a week full of fun for the boys.

The despatching office for all the autos of whatever make operating between Red Deer and Calgary appears to be the Roseland hotel, Didsbury. Whether they are on business or pleasure bent, bound north, south, east or west, they all get their bearings from Didsbury, which all goes to demonstrate the truth of the legend that great oaks from little acorns grow. Watch Didsbury grow.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. E. Stauffer is visiting friends at Trachin.

Miss Eva Carter has gone to her home near Olds for her holidays.

Mrs. Tidball and son, of Calgary, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Keely.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Studer returned on Monday from their trip to Winnipeg.

Misses Ann and Laura Weber are spending a week in Calgary, leaving town yesterday.

A. A. Dyck has sold his farm to the Burns' boys and intends moving to Saskatchewan.

Miss Lillie Rupp left last Thursday on her holidays, which she is spending at Banff and Gull Lake.

Bringing cream to market on a trailer behind a car is becoming a prevalent fashion in these parts.

Miss Dolly Stark is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stark, at Drumheller.

Mrs. J. A. McGhee and Mrs. M. Rickman have taken a cottage at Banff, where they will enjoy a summer holiday.

Carl Sandeman, who has been on a visit to his brother, Les, returned to his home in Portland, Oregon, last week.

The excursion to Banff from points south of Red Deer last Wednesday was a big success, 84 getting on at Didsbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Reed left last week on a visit to friends in Oyma, B. C. Mr. Reed will return immediately.

Private E. T. Lloyd was in town Tuesday. He expects his discharge in a few days and will take part in civil life again.

Mr. S. G. Robertson, of Sovereign, Sask., formerly of the Royal bank staff in Didsbury, is renewing old acquaintances in town.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Overland, model 83; one Overland, model 85; one Maxwell; one Russell; one Studebaker; a number of Fords; A. A. Lesau.

Mrs. J. J. Schmeltz left last Thursday on a night's holiday. She will visit friends in Prince Albert, Winnipeg and other Eastern points before she returns.

The auction sale of the C. P. R. last Saturday drew a big crowd. The bidding was spirited and good prices were realized. G. B. Sexsmith wielded the hammer.

Mr. W. Thompson, of C. P. R., relieving agent here, while Mr. McEwen is out, is a real earnest holiday. Mr. Thompson is a man of genial temperament and unflinching courtesy and the business of the C. P. R. will continue to prosper in his hands.

Small people are big enough to cast a shadow that would keep them cool on the hottest day if they could only sit down in the shade of it; others, however, have a time expiring to cast a shadow at all, and then it is of the heat and variety and has very little effect on the temperature.

Johnde Lutz, the nine year old son of Mr. John Lutz, who lives three miles east of Didsbury, got himself in the hot with his 22 while out shooting quail. The bullet went through the middle of the foot at the base of the toe. Johnde will be like a wounded soldier now and will have to walk on crutches for a while.

O. N. Amundsen, of Neopola, says the hot weather did not reduce either the quality or the quantity of the milk given by his cows. The dairy herd has good pasture to feed in early in the morning and during the middle and an open shelter to retire to during the heat of the day. He is milking a dozen cows and finds the profits fairly good.

One coal station agent before he went on his fishing expedition last week promised to send a mess of fish to his many friends if he could purchase enough salt—apparently there is a scarcity of salt as up to date the bill of lading for the funny little has not arrived. Mr. McEwen was accompanied by M. Rickman; they planned a two weeks' outing in the vicinity of Banff national park.

Mr. Lantz of the Neopola says that 40 per cent profit is too high to average the product of a dairy herd. A good dairy herd, he is of the opinion, will not average more than \$100 per year per cow, and many herds will not average more than \$70 or \$80 per cow. The difference is about the same as between whole and skinned milk—the owner of the poor herd loses the cream of the profit.

Ernest Harber, one of the bunch of enterprising Iowa farmers who settled about 20 miles northwest of Didsbury 15 years ago, rode into town yesterday. He reports the settlement in a prosperous condition. Both boy and acre are looking good. They are not suffering from the dry weather, but a little rain would help some. They were struck slightly by hail two weeks ago, but the damaged area was small. A good deal of summer fallowing has already been done this season. Stock raising is an important industry with them; the sale of horses, cattle and hogs bringing them in a handsome revenue.

Mr. T. W. Cannon is spending several days at Gull Lake.

The roadmakers are earning their bread by the sweat of their brow these hot days.

There is some of last year's grain still in stack in this vicinity. It should be a good color.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Briscoe motored to Banff on Sunday, where they will spend a short holiday.

Fifty dollars and costs for selling booze was what D. C. Russell, of Airdrie, had to cough up last week.

Several hail adjusters were in the vicinity estimating the damage done to the crops by the recent storms.

The Red Cross benefited to the amount of \$207 by the picnic held at the bridge north of Dr. Clark's, on July 14.

Art Sealy, manager of the Union bank and R. E. Morgan, real estate agent, of Three Hills, were in town Friday.

The picnic which was held at Mr. R. A. Kenney's, Westdale, on July 10th in aid of the Red Cross realized \$400.

L. W. Puffer, son of the M. L. A. for Lacombe, spent a day in town, on his return from Calgary in his new Overland.

Crossfield Chronicle—Mr. Bray, our local bank manager, is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the birth of a daughter.

R. E. Fortune and wife, of Elmore, spent Sunday in town visiting relatives. They made the distance, 62 miles in 3 hours, 20 minutes.

John Cranston, of Three Hills, died at Edmonton on July 17, aged 77 years. The funeral took place at Olds cemetery last Thursday.

Miss Nellie Hodson and Miss G. Irish, who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodson, west of town, returned to Calgary on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. A. Reams, of Edmonton, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hay, of Strathcona, took a breathing spell here while motoring to Gull Lake and Banff.

Coming to Didsbury Opera House, Saturday, July 28, Violet Morseman and Wm. Garwood, in the great modern drama in 4 acts, entitled, "The Wolf of Debt." A startling and stirring picture from start to finish. Be sure and see it.

Girls, what do you think of this? A wounded Canadian soldier falls in love with an English girl while convalescing in a hospital in "England" and now they are married and will share in a little town not a hundred miles from Didsbury. Isn't that a little bit funny?

Mr. T. Thompson, manager of the Atlas lumber yard, returned last Sunday from his fishing expedition west of Calgary. He brought back with him 26 specimens of the Bow river, some of them were very fine specimens and looked as good as they looked as the specimens at the fish hatchery can testify.

The barn dance at Nathan's place last Friday drew a huge crowd. It was a two and four crowd that went in for having a good time. There was a red man there who could dance any dance that was ever invented, but in the end he was there with his hat and hands as well. He was some dancer, and he wasn't the only one.

## U. F. A. Picnic

The U. F. A. Local No. 12 held their annual picnic in the Didsbury air ground yesterday. The day was fine and there was a good crowd and a good time. The sports were keenly contested. The boys and the girls' races were close the winners being handed up so that it took a good eye to place them. There were some runners among the grown ups and a football game was very interesting. The football game was still contested between east and west; it was won by the latter after a contest of 17 minutes.

Mr. P. Ryker, of Canoka, 3rd vice president of the U. F. A., gave a short, stirring and interesting address of a patriotic nature and dealing with the necessity of the hour, thinking for themselves and not being among the masses, but only as individuals, but patriotically, bravely and every other way if they wanted to act what they are entitled to and reach the position of independence and respect in the world's affairs that the importance of the U. F. A. is fully shown in its various branches and in all.

## BIRTHS

Estimate—On Sunday, July 21st, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. George Erickson a son.

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged: \$17.75 Mrs. J. Metzger 1.00 Mrs. W. M. Wilson, Westcott 2.00

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -O- ALTA.

## BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

**CLOSED**—Ed. Braun wishes to announce that the N. W. 1-4 of 33-30-3 5w will hereafter be closed to range stock. Any person having stock on said quarter section will kindly remove same or see me about it, otherwise rental will be charged. Ed. Braun.

**WANTED**—General servant, at once. Apply to C. L. Peterson.

**STRAYED**—A bunch of horses from the SE 1-4 20-2 5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. D. K. Fick, Crossfield, Phone 700.

**REWARD** for Strays—\$10 for 3 year-old red and white steer, 6F right ribs, short ears.

\$15 for 8 year-old gray mare, 6F right shoulder, 1-4 left shoulder, 5 year-old bay, empty mare, 6F right shoulder, 2 right jaw, 6 year-old small bay mare, small brand right shoulder, 1-4 left shoulder, star right hind foot white. R. H. Murray, Didsbury.

**STRAYED**—Small red yearling steer, almost half, almost white, half mark on rump. Any information regarding above will be suitably rewarded. E. M. Kierstead, Gustafson, Phone 1002.

**WANTED**—A reliable girl for housework, good with children. Apply to Mr. Prosser, Office, or R. O. Box 320.

**WANT** to lease a house for the purpose of a temporary home. Address: R. H. Murray, Didsbury.

**INFORMATION**—A number of horses, some of the following: 1 black mare branded with a star on right hip and 6 (white) on left side; 1 bay mare branded with a star on right hip, 4 white left shoulder, white strip down face. Wm. H. Taylor.

**WANTED**—A quiet, gentle pony that can be ridden by child. Apply to Mrs. E. R. Wilson, Didsbury.

**HORSES** taken to pasture. Apply to E. R. Wilson, Didsbury.

**STOCK** taken to pasture on 1-4 20-2 5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. Apply to D. K. Fick, Crossfield, Phone 700.

**LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS**—Meet buyers come looking for land. If you wish to sell or buy land, ranch, or wild lands, write or call. E. M. Kierstead, Gustafson, Phone 1002. Tuesday five years experience in Alberta.

## HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots 100 feet fronted with 100 foot house two stories, 13 rooms, modern bath, water system with cold and hot water. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade with any property. Apply Mrs. J. S. Smith, Drumheller.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family.

Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cannon, Manager

Christina Brundage, J. B. Wilson, Mgr.







## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION UNITS AT WORK AMONG ENEMY SHELLS

TRACK-LAYING PROCEEDS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

The Canadian Railway Battalions Are Doing a Worthy Part In Building Railway Lines That Are Used To Feed The Big Guns That Ousted Enemy from Messines Region

The Canadians played a worthy part in the great events occurring on the Belgian front, where in the early stages of the war the men from Canada made history that will never be forgotten. The ground that is now in process of redemption represents, for them, the unattainable. They contested every foot of the St. Eloi area at the northern end of the battlefield, with the utmost tenacity and valor, but because of the superior German artillery on the Messines-Wyschachte ridge all their efforts were fruitless and thousands of men died in opposing a further German advance. Their sacrifice was not made in vain. The ridge and a daily increasing part of the plain of Flanders beyond it are again in the possession of the Belgian people, while the enemy, brutal and sullen, as always in defeat, shells with long-range guns the villages in the area from which he has been driven, in the hope of preventing the reoccupation of what, in most cases, are mounds of shapeless ruin, like those of the Somme and Arras regions.

In driving out the invaders, the Canadians have done notable work not on the fighting front but in the engineering, roadbuilding and railway construction departments. Some of the mines which have so utterly changed the outline of the ridge were completed before the Canadian left for the Somme last fall. For months, thousands of Canadians, commanded and officered by former railway contractors and engineers, have been adding to the mileage of the light railways in the Ypres salient. During a brief visit to the Belgian front, the Canadian overseas correspondent watched a railway construction battalion which was recruited in northern Ontario, pushing forward a light railway to a town on the new British front. The work of grading and track laying was proceeding under fire from the enemy's heavy artillery. Casualties are inevitable, but the men work with a will, knowing that by

their labors the feeding of the guns is made possible.

There are now over 100 miles of light railway in the second army area, some of it double track. The colonel in charge of the work of extending the line to the new front was formerly a contractor for the construction of part of the National Transcontinental and is accustomed to handling men in thousands, as he has to do on the rush job now in hand. With little military training, his men work like veterans. Until lately building railways in a salient was more perilous. Now the track, when put down, has a fair chance of staying where it is put.

The Canadian surgeons and nurses in the Canadian casualty clearing station in the salient have been as effective in caring for the wounded from the battlefield of Messines as are railway builders in providing facilities for feeding the guns.

Over one-fourth of all the wounded have been cleared from the Canadian stations. That meant great exertion for a long stretch of hours on the part of the staff, but this was borne gladly. By far the greater number of the wounded had been hit by shell splinters. There were few bullet wounds from machine guns or rifles, and scarcely any inflicted by bayonets, save in the case of Germans treated. This proves that the last-minute plans of the enemy for the defence of the ridge failed to work.

"I can't give the Duke any real money," said the prospective in-law.

"There must be a dowry."

"Well, I kin put some party fair property in his name."

"Do you object if we search it?"

"Oh, no, I best to do the same by the Duke's."

### Sincere Regret

German Veteran (in 1920): Yes, I was at Vimy Ridge in 1917.

Canadian Sharpshooter (earnestly): Well, well, I'm sorry I missed you.

## Forty Ton Tank Is Factor In Offensive

Goes Through a House if Found in Its Path, Says Correspondent

The recent offensive actions have brought some valuable intensification of old ideas. Most sensational among these is the use of the tank. This forty ton monster, rolling along literally inside its own trail, will go almost anywhere with irresistible force. It will lean against a tree and smash it down; it will climb against a house, break in the wall and pass through the debris; it will level barbed wire entanglements, and it will cover up shelter entrances.

A general telling of one tank said: "Our infantry captured and organized one end of a trench the Germans retaining the most of their works. Along came a tank, and starting at the opposite end of the trench, wiggled toward our corner. The trench was obliterated and those of the occupants who were not killed or injured ran toward us, only to be glad to surrender. We took 387 of them prisoners."

But one well directed, delayed insecticide will cripple a tank, and there are other means of stopping them.

Long planned out artillery fire remains the most effective trench destroyer. In the Picardy battle many of the German dragons thirty-five feet under ground were blocked by earth thrown up from the gun fire. Of course, the machine gun outfits never came out, but enough machine guns remained to make the advance costly.

Grenades of several varieties are being used generally in attacks and more particularly in repelling counter-attacks.

Perhaps the most important use of old ideas readopted is that of wireless telegraphy. Hitherto a few minutes after the preparatory bombardment commenced the communications from observers to the batteries were cut, and in many cases the gunners were obliged to shoot more or less at random. This was true first at Verdun. Now small wireless sending outfits are used by the observers in the first line positions. Needless to say, this is dangerous work, but no work is too hazardous which will supply the necessary information to the central fire control stations.

"What! You kidding about your food? I thought you boasted about your housekeeper cooking so well."

"Yes, but I married her, and now I keep a cook."

## DEVELOPMENT OF FLYING CORPS IS MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN CANADA

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT IN OPERATION AT TORONTO

Seventeen Hundred Men Have Joined the Royal Flying Corps And a Huge Plant in Toronto Is Turning Out Aeroplanes At the Rate of Almost One Hundred a Month

### Alberta Oil Output

Okotoks Field Has Produced 200,000 Gallons and the Output Is Increasing

Figures obtained by the Calgary Herald from the Canadian Pacific railway show that 200,000 gallons of oil, most of it high-grade gasoline, have been shipped from Okotoks station since the first December well was "brought in" in 1914. This amount of oil represents more than 1,000 tons in weight, but the principal feature is that the production is increasing.

The increase in output is shown by the fact that of the 200,000 gallons shipped since 1914, the larger amount was shipped this year.

Though the oil "boom" evaporated some time ago, and the general public has largely lost interest in the situation, the railway figures show that a real producing field is being developed. With the installation of modern machinery and the drilling of new wells, the output of the field is certain to be increased during the present year.

### War a Leveller of Men

Dancer and Athlete, Patrician and Plebeian Are Equally Valiant

I asked the president of an important college what type of student has responded most quickly to the war drum.

"The surprising thing," said he, "is that there is no class in this response. At our college the boy who is regarded as the best dancer was among the very first to volunteer. As many glee club fellows as football men are going to the front. Athletes are no more eager to face the cannon than are our brightest students."

War, like death, levels up and down. Those aristocrats and highland gentlemen, George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, starved quite as well at Valley Forge as did the frontiersmen from interior Pennsylvania.

Maybe, the cultured patrician, stood the gaff of battle as well as, but no better than did Sheridan, the plebeian.

Marshal Muraw, son of a tavern keeper, became a knight and Marshal Ney, son of a cooper, later grew into a prince and both were as valiant upon many a bloody field as were the sons of emperors and empresses. Grand in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Army Remounts in Canada

Purchasing of Remounts in Canada for the British Government

Following the action by the Imperial government in deciding to again undertake the purchase of remounts in Canada, a conference was held between the British Remount Commission and representatives of a number of horse breeders' associations, at which information was given by the commission regarding the purchasing of remounts for the British government. General Neill, a Canadian, has been appointed a member of the commission, by the Imperial government, to arrange for assembling the horses. There will be central depots for the inspection of horses located at the chief centres of the horse business throughout Canada. Inspections will also be made, however, at country points, when some event horses can be assembled. The purchases of present will be limited to roadsters and transport horses. All horses must be sound, of good conformation, free from lameness and broken to harness or saddle. They must be between six and nine years of age, the height required for artillery horses is 15.2 to 16 hands and the weight 1,200 and 1,350 pounds.

A committee from the association was appointed to confer with the commission regarding matters in which place of birth is mutually important.

### Winebreak as Farm Asset

"A windmill is a direct asset in the farm," says Farmers' Bulletin 88 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Breaking the mechanical force of the wind protects the grain crops and the orchards. It reduces evaporation, increases the temperature, flows places in the Middle West have too much rain and the crops are benefited by warm, early conditions.

Four percent of all farmers keep some kind of accounts. Most of these are only a record of receipts and expenses. This is the most important part of the daily farm happenings will prove more interesting and extremely useful. Often it saves money and trouble and serves all bookkeeping needs.

### Live and Learn

An old captain and his mate, feeling hungry, went into a restaurant and ordered dinner. The waiter placed a plate of thin, watery looking liquid before each. "I say, young fellow, what's this stuff?" shouted the captain. "Soup, sir," replied the waiter. "Soup?" echoed the old sea dog. "Just think of that, Bill. Here you and me have been sailing on soup all our lives and never knowed it till now."

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at  
30th April, 1917.

LIABILITIES	
<b>1. To the Shareholders</b>	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	178,365.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith.....	421,232.96
	\$14,599,657.96
<b>2. To the Public</b>	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	6,150,168.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	27,101,877.86
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement).....	65,060,184.42
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....	625,633.02
Deposits due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	3,994,000.72
Bills payable.....	411,893.78
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	411,893.78
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	121,130,558.82
	\$121,130,558.82
ASSETS	
Current Coin.....	\$ 4,500,428.82
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves.....	3,800,000.00
Dominion Notes.....	2,000,700.00
Notes of other Banks.....	703,567.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	6,074,828.67
Deposits due by other banks in Canada.....	2,083.33
Deposits due by Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	61,245.70
Deposits due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	2,419,109.10
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	3,302,707.19
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	3,364,281.21
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian.....	11,231,106.20
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	4,027,503.57
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	3,401,420.47
	\$52,011,624.85
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	62,767,958.74
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest).....	377,582.42
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	411,893.78
Real Estate other than bank premises.....	291,167.07
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	140,069.65
Bank Premises, at not more than cost less amounts written off.....	4,617,400.23
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	375,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	125,949.02
	\$121,130,558.82

K. W. BLACKWELL,  
Vice-President.

E. F. HERBEN,  
Managing Director.

D. C. MACAROW,  
General Manager.

### Report of the Auditor to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 58 of the Bank Act, I report to the Shareholders as follows:

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the audited returns from the Branches and Agencies. I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on 30th April, 1917, and as a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. I have also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of my attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the Books of the Bank with regard thereto.

I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,

(of Deloitte, Plender, Gifford & Co.),

Auditor.

Montreal, 21st May, 1917.



## The Freedom Of the Seas

Fraudulent Phrase Invented by Germans to Cover up Crimes

"We are now," said Sir Edward Carson, speaking of the British and American navies, at the luncheon to the officers of Admiral Sims' squadron, "from this day forward, out together to preserve the real freedom of the seas, and we mean to do it."

Of all the fraudulent phrases invented by Germany to gloss the truth, "the freedom of the seas" was the most audacious. Charged with a mission which endangered and nearly assailed the world, she retorted that England was guilty of "navalism." Charged with a desperate attack on the freedom of the nations, she retorted with an appeal for "the freedom of the seas." Unethical and dishonest that glittering phrase was, asking in what way the freedom of the seas was endangered by England, or whether lay the menace of "navalism."

What is meant was that England had the largest navy in the world, as Germany had the greatest army. But the German army was built and trained for the purposes of aggression, while the British navy was purely defensive. Great Britain being an island and without land defenses against invasion by an army she built a great navy. But that navy has never been used for purposes of aggression on her neighbors. She is called the mistress of the seas, but she has left the seas of which she is mistress free to all. In time of peace any ship of any nation can traverse all the seas of which Great Britain is called the mistress as freely as any British ship, and transport the same kind of business as her ships. Great Britain has kept the seas open and free.

But Germany has struck at the freedom of the seas. Germany has ruled off deadlines on the seas and warned friends and foes alike that they cross those deadlines on peril of assassination. She has taken her stand behind a hedge, gun in hand and when peaceful pedestrians passed up that road she has shot them in the back; her object in doing it is to notify other pedestrians that they must not travel on that road. Between shots she has called on the world to bear witness to the nobleness of her struggle to maintain the freedom of the seas. Freedom from what? The road was free to all before she slipped behind the hedge. Freedom from the police!

The American police have joined the British police. Japanese policemen have arrived as well. That road will be cleared, and it will be kept clear. The assassin will be routed out from behind the hedge and the road will become again what it always was as long as the British patrolled the ocean routes, a peaceful highway where a man with things to sell can take his goods to market without having to carry a gun.—New York Times.

### Fowl Disease Inspector

Expert Devotes all of His Time Studying Poultry

It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A.B. Wickware, assistant pathologist to the health of animals branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, veterinary director general.

Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigation in poultry diseases Mr. J.H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now co-operating with the poultry division, central experimental farm, where since last fall he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

Continued attention is being given to Black Head in turkeys and many new investigations are being started. These relate to chick diseases as well as to general diseases of poultry including parasites of all kinds.

The annual losses that occur from poultry diseases and parasites are tremendous. No person knows what the amounts, but it is well into the millions of dollars each year. Dr. Wickware's work will no doubt, do something to eliminate part of this, but the co-operation of all poultrymen who have any disease in their flocks will be appreciated.

As usual, communications to the experimental farm re. diseases of poultry will be welcomed and with Dr. Wickware now giving all his time to this matter even more information will be available. Specimens of sick birds should be sent when practicable and may be expressed collect if addressed to Biological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Blow your own horn, but blow it with discrimination.

## Capons to the Rescue

The Practical Patriotic Way to Double the Market Poultry Supply

Double the pounds of market poultry, increase its quality. Market it next February and March when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. It can be done and at a profit to the poultry raiser besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high quality product at a reasonable price at a time when no other could be had.

The way to do it is to make capons of the young roosters. Instead of putting them onto the market in the hot months of the season when there is an abundance of various poultry products for sale at comparatively low prices. Caponize them and market in February and March, a time when all poultry products are scarce and high. The capon will make a profitable growth every day up to the time. Even a month or two longer if you wish.

Halt the chickens hatched this season or nearly so will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they soon become staggies and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss. If all are forced on the market or any considerable part of them at the tender acceptable frying stage in July and August the price is bound to go way down and they must be sold at a loss.

The most expensive, risky, part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two pound frying size. Marketed at that time a tremendous loss to the growers and an immense loss to the public must occur.

It is to save that loss and turn same into a profit that I as Poultry Chairman, Council of Defense, am working. It is a part of my official duty to furnish instructions, also information, as to the proper instruments and the market. It will be a pleasure as well as duty for me to do this in any state or province in the U.S. or Canada, as well as our own state of Kansas.

The only practice way to save the male half of our flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from 6 to 8 weeks old. Or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds which should be between the ages given. Any time between those ages and weights will be all right.

It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market only infertile eggs and get more for them. And at the same time make the capons the most profitable of the poultry business.

I have a list of thirty thousand poultry raisers that made capons the last two years. This list is indexed by states and no matter where you may reside there is some one real close to you who knows how to make capons. As a patriotic duty I am sure they will show you how it is done. Write me your town and county and I will be glad to refer you to that neighbor who is making big profits on capons. Get acquainted you might like that neighbor. Make a few capons any way, you owe it to yourself and your country. I know it will be profitable for both. You can do it and remember it is my duty to furnish you free information exactly how to proceed.—Geo. Benoy, Poultry Chairman, State Council of Defense, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

## Potash in Tobacco Ashes

Vast Quantity of Valuable Potash Goes to Waste in England

The scarcity of potash in England and France leads B.A. Burrell to suggest in the Chemical News a source of supply that at first glance seems trivial, but that may really be very great. This is none the less than the ashes of cigars, cigarettes and pipes. He finds that these ashes, which are 30 per cent. of the tobacco, contain 20 per cent. potash besides 5 or 6 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride.

Mr. Burrell found that a cigar weighing 6.9 grams yielded 2.1 grams of ash, which contained 0.42 grams of potash—and the pleasure of smoking it. A cigarette weighing 1.75 grams yielded 0.11 grams of potash. A pipe of 1.65 grams of tobacco yielded 0.10 grams of potash. He found that ashes from the smoking room of a London club yielded a daily average of 34.5 grams of potash; those from the lobby of a hotel yielded 92.25 grams; from a big restaurant 113 grams, and from a theatre 452 grams.

England smokes 45,241 tons of tobacco a year, the ashes of which weigh 13,573 tons and contain 2,715 tons of potash. At antebellum prices this would have been worth more than \$200,000; today it would be worth far more.

"Now, Willie, supposing you accidentally stepped on a gentleman's foot, what would you say?"

"I would say 'Beg pardon, sir.'"

"And if the gentleman gave you a dime for being polite, what would you do?"

"I would step on the other and say 'Beg pardon' again."

## Heligoland

Strength and Value of Island Fortress Has Been Overestimated

The little island of Heligoland rises abruptly out of the North Sea some thirty-four miles northwest of Cuxhaven. The Germans, since the cession of the island to Germany by the United Kingdom in 1892, have spent vast sums of money on it, in the effort to make it an effective naval base. They have built a sea wall of steel, granite, and concrete, twenty-five feet high, all around it; they have constructed a harbor for submarines at great expense; they have honeycombed the rock of its mighty cliffs two hundred feet high, with galleries; in fact, they have done everything that could be done to transform the island into a "bristling fortress." What they have done, however, is as nothing compared with what they have been credited with doing, by those who, with a sorry knowledge of the facts, insist on regarding Heligoland as little less than the key to the naval and military strength of Germany. Germany has, of course, done much to the island since the outbreak of the war; but how much is a question which could never, probably, be answered to everybody's satisfaction, because nobody, except the German authorities, knows.

The Heligoland of the days before the war was open enough for anybody to see. Many visitors in the summer months of each year were wont to seek out its shelving beach of white sand and indulge in sea bathing, in climbing the high red cliffs and in walking about on the green Oberland. And the first thing that struck the new visitor must surely have been the smallness of the place, a little triangular piece of land, just a mile long and barely a third of a mile across, only one-fifth of a square mile in all. Centuries ago, Heligoland was at least five times its present size and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainlands. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forseti, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also according to another tradition, the goddess, Hetha, a special object of veneration among the Angels of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was hither that St. Willibrod came in the seventh century, preaching Christianity. But all the while the ownership of Heligoland was in dispute. Sea rover fought sea rover for possession of the island, until at last it became a fief of the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein. Even then, however, it had little rest, for, whenever the dukes of Schleswig-Holstein found themselves in need of ready money they had a way of hypotheccating Heligoland for loans advanced by the free city of Hamburg. Ceded to England in 1814 the island was, as already noted, transferred to Germany in 1892, and the Heligolanders did not welcome the change. They are not, as one writer clearly points out, Germans in any modern sense; neither have they, by race or language, any affinity with the Dutch Frislanders. They are, indeed, generally supposed to be survivors of the Saxons who remained behind when Hengist and Horsa and his followers set sail for England. But whoever they are, they are no longer, if one may be forgiven the paradox, for according to all reports, the civil population of the island was removed within forty-eight hours of the outbreak of the war.

## Keep a Record

Poultry Raisers Would do Well to Have a Sys em of Accounting

How many farmers know what their hens are doing? Proper records are an essential in getting the best possible results, yet only a few keep real records. A thousand beliefs do not make one fact, and guesswork with poultry is operating blindly.

The grocer would close his store if he could not have books, for he could never determine the relative profit or loss, the standing of his various customers, and which goods are the best sellers. Any poultry keepers, however, keep all their accounts "in the head" and endeavor to determine their standing at the end of the year with only the assistance of memory.

Try keeping books with the fowls, and the result will soon convince you that with good management the hens will pay. Under a good system of accounting you will be able to give your flock better care. It stands to reason that you can conduct poultry operations more intelligently by knowing the effect of certain seasons, different feed, etc., upon the daily egg yield; the number of eggs set, and the number of chicks hatched and raised.

## What A Gallon of Gasoline Can Do

The power of gasoline is generally rated by the distance it will propel an automobile. But the same energy, if directed to other and more varied purposes, will milk three hundred cows, bale four tons of hay, mix thirty-five cubic yards of cement, plough three-fifths of an acre of ground, or it will generate enough electricity to light a large farmhouse for thirty hours.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Prevalent Waste

Saving Instead of Spending Should Be the Social Standard

Recent studies of the dietaries of average families from Maine to California are the basis of the conclusion of experts of the Department of Agriculture that the housewives of the United States are wasting \$700,000,000 worth of food a year, says The New York Post.

Take potatoes, for instance. According to these investigations, twenty per cent. of the edible portions of the tubers goes into the garbage can instead of into the boiling pot.

However, the worry about peeling potatoes thinner and thinner has been solved in many an average home today by eliminating the potatoes.

Poor cooking is wasting a part of that \$700,000,000, according to the analysis of the Department. Children and adults who complain that they do not like the cheap nutritious cereals do so because these foods are not properly cooked. Above all other rules for cereals is the one that they must be well-cooked, which amounts to long-cooked. Many other cheap foods which are refused by the average family have flavors spoiled by the housewife because of improper seasoning, scorching, or undercooking.

The result of the Department's investigation of the kitchen garbage pails is its contention that enough is thrown away by the housewives to feed several hundred families. At present the food so wasted is keeping dozens of fertilizer plants running, showing that a large amount of fats and nitrogenous matter is discarded, much of which would be edible if not contaminated by decaying matter.

A heavy garbage pail means a lazy household—there is a use for every spoonful of food; even a half-portion of breakfast cereal can be used to thicken gravies. As for the large amounts of grease that are daily thrown away, it is a simple matter to clarify drippings for kitchen use. Ham rinds and suet are valuable aids to good cookery. However, like every commodity in the pantry, they need good care and protection from insects. Cereals and fats are the foods most often spoiled because of carelessness of the housewife in not protecting them from ants and other pantry invaders.

Much more food is cooked than is needed for the meal; more is placed on the table than will be eaten; and in many cases more is eaten than is good for digestion or palate.

After the housewife prepares this abnormal quantity of food, she does not take proper care of the left-overs in the pantry, so that they spoil or become exposed to germs and dirt, say the experts. That means milk that is left uncovered and in an unclean container; food exposed to the dust of an open window; spotted fruit that is spoiling the good; strong foods placed in contact with butter and other absorbents; bread left to dry. When berries and other perishables cannot be kept, stew them and put them away. If milk, after taking all the precautions, does sour, make it into cottage cheese or use it for gingerbread, or in any of the other "sour milk" recipes.

The advice of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, summed up, is this: "To be an efficient home manager, you must know your job. Make it your business to know what foods and how much food your family needs to be efficient. Learn how to make most of the foods you buy. Make saving, rather than spending, your social standard."

## A Powerful Bomb

Test Shows New Bomb to Be Most Terrible Ever Invented

The most terrible of all bombs, the invention of an American, which was shown recently to a curious house by Representative Tilson, Connecticut, a member of the military affairs committee, continues to be a subject of much discussion in American army and navy circles.

Mr. Tilson said tests had demonstrated the bomb to be the most effective invented and certain to explode six feet above the ground, no matter from what distance it might be dropped by an aviator.

"The bomb explodes horizontally and with a terrific force," said Mr. Tilson. "Fragments go in every direction. The model I have here works only on land; if it strikes water it does not work."

"They said in the official test that the bomb destroyed everything for 300 feet around it. The officers took refuge in a bombproof half a mile from where it exploded, and the bombproof was struck by a mass of fragments and other fragments went over the bombproof at terrific velocity."

## A Word for Beans

Beans do not have to be cooked and canned for preservation. When ripe and shelled and dried they will keep perfectly for long periods, and any housekeeper that knows her business, having a stock of beans on hand, will have the means for providing the family table during the whole winter and the ensuing spring with nutritious and tasty food.—Philadelphia Record.

Don't get the idea that you can catch happiness by running after it.

## Germany's Hold Upon Russia

Began Two Hundred Years Ago and Has Steadily Increased in Strength

Germany's grip on Russia began two hundred years ago, and has steadily increased in strength until the present time. Even now it has not been wholly shaken off. If the revolution fails of that object then the future relations of Russia and Germany are likely to be those of China and Japan or an elephant and his mahout. It is not to be supposed that two hundred years ago the King of Prussia had any idea of gradually making Russia a colony. Russia at that time was one of the most powerful nations of the world; Prussia was a mere province. But as time went by and the German population multiplied in Russia, leading Germans did undoubtedly shape their policy with the end of making Russia a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Fatherland. In the present generation it has been an outstanding feature of German policy. Germany has always despised Russia, because Germany has always had her own way with her huge shambling neighbor.

A history of the German policy of virtually enslaving Russia is given in the New York Times by Dr. Alexander Kohanowski, special agent of the Russian consulate in Seattle. The first immigration on a large scale of Germans into Russia began in the reign of Catherine II., and continued until the beginning of the war. At that time there were in Russia 5,000,000 Germans who did not speak the Russian language, did not conform to Russian customs, in many cases defied Russian law, and constituted an absolutely indigestible foreign element. The original settlers entered Russia at the invitation of the Empress, who hoped that they would prove a stimulus to their Russian neighbors, and introduce the methods and arts of Western Europe among the Slavs. So anxious was she for the success of the experiment that extraordinary inducements were held out. Each immigrant from Germany was given 200 acres of land and was exempted from any taxation for one hundred years.

By the time it was seen that the experiment had failed there were too many German settlers, and they were too wealthy and long established to be summarily uprooted. Moreover, Germany had grown in the meantime to a powerful state, and would not permit the Russian government to deal in any arbitrary way with German citizens, even if the government had shown a desire to do so. If Catherine had insisted that the German immigrants should settle in widely separated parts of the Russian empire they might have exerted the influence she expected of them. As a matter of fact, they camped along the Russian border, formed colonies and built cities. They simply advanced the German frontier into Russian territory. In the early days they used to fortify their towns and villages, and in many cases made them mere robbers' strongholds from which they could harry and oppress the neighboring Russians.

Starting with the natural advantages over their less civilized Russian competitors, and assisted by such other advantages as free farms, freedom from taxation, exemption from military service and the right to freely import supplies from Germany these German colonies were not long in outstripping the Russian farmers. Gradually they bought more and more land, and in time became the barons of the neighborhood. The Russian peasants whom they were expected to educate they virtually enslaved. When the period of their exemptions had expired and they were called upon to serve in the Russian armies, they conspired to escape conscription. By the thousands they fled over the border, returning in a few years under assumed names, and brazenly resuming their old positions and repossessing themselves of their lands which their comrades had held for them. In the meantime most of them had served in the German army.

Their influence in Russian court circles was steadily increasing. The German Ambassador in Russia devoted his time to furthering German influence, assisted greatly by the Czarina, Rasputin and others, who set Germany before Russia. The Russian newspapers were not allowed to call attention to crimes and scandals in which Germans in Russia were implicated. It was said that the real press censor in Petrograd for years past was the German Ambassador. Russia was further fettered to the German chariot by tariff laws. What the outside world was permitted to learn of Russia was usually gleaned through German channels. Germany was a bar between Russia and the rest of the world; she sought to put the ring in the bear's nose and exhibit him abroad. It is too early to say what degree of success she will have.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," said the philosopher.

"There's no doubt about the respect to which half a loaf is entitled," replied the plain person. "It costs as much as a whole loaf used to."



## Life in a "U" Boat

Sea Pirates Do Not Have a Very Hard Time

There is a widely prevalent idea that a submarine being a cramped and dangerous sort of craft, life must of necessity be a hard thing for its crew.

This opinion goes astray in that it leaves out of account the changes which increased displacement has wrought in submersible vessels. Not the least notable of these is a great improvement in living accommodation. So much has this been bettered that the complement of a modern "U" boat are more comfortable at sea, all things considered, than the crew of a Hun destroyer. For while the latter must face bad weather as best they can (when they venture to face it at all) the "U" boat can secure ease by going down until conditions improve. She may "sleep" upon the bottom until the weather moderates, or, if the water be too deep for that, submerge so far that surface wave motion no longer affects her. Her crew need not risk sea-sickness—and they do not!

Admittedly that is only part of the story. One may avoid rough weather and still find life afloat anything but joyful. Such matters as food, living conditions and general environment are factors not to be overlooked, and in all of these the Hun pirate does not do so badly if from general environment we miss out the British navy, which is the one bunch of bitter herbs in Hans the Buccaneer's otherwise passable soup.

One might imagine that being boxed up in a steel cylinder for hours at a stretch subjects him to much physical discomfort. It does not. In fact, so far as the men inside her are concerned, the men of a "U" boat would hardly know whether their craft was awash or submerged were it not for working the machinery that has to be put in motion to get her up or down. Inside her they are quite warm and comfortable, not very hard worked, and able to move and breathe quite freely. For their leisure hours the "U" boat crews have gramophones and a good supply of tobacco.

A long submergence may result in the air in the boat getting somewhat heavy. Leaving out exceptional circumstances, that is the worst to be said of it, and a few hours on the surface at night with the conning tower lid open will purify the atmosphere within the craft so that she can dive for hour after hour again without her crew suffering any difficulty in respiration.

For the majority of the men, work being light and living conditions not as irksome as one might suppose, the life of a pirate is not fraught with many physical hardships and is a fairly easy one. The war perils attaching to it belongs to a side of the story which we are not looking at just now. In the matter of food the pirate is mostly able to "do himself well." Cooking when below is out of the question except to warm up some water for him to dip his sausage in before he eats it, and Herr Kidd consequently has to content himself with cold meals for the most part, although he may dish himself up a good feast when his boat floats awash, using for the purpose the electric cooker fitted in her. But although his meals through force of circumstances may have to be served cold, they are substantial. The pirate sees to that. If his own larder runs low he replenishes it from the ships he overhauls.

When they want food or any other stores the pirates take them from the ships they attack. In fact, they "loot" these quite systematically, even to relieving the crews of their money, watches, rings, and other personal belongings of even trifling value whenever they think it safe to do so.

At one time "U" boats were supplied with wine and cigars, though one does not hear much of such luxuries aboard them now. None the less, they may be there in diminished quantities. Of this much there can, however, be little doubt: the German pirates do not lead such a hard life on the domestic side as is commonly supposed.—London Daily Mail.

### Big Cattle Company Organized

Newspaper announcements have appeared of the organization of a large cattle company in Western Canada with a number of prominent stock men behind it. The authorized capital of the company is \$5,000,000, and it proposes to place on the land as soon as possible 50,000 head of breed cattle. The company controls nearly 500,000 acres of land, mostly in Alberta, part of which is owned and part held under lease. The practical stockmen who are interested in this project are evidently convinced that big money will be made in cattle raising in Western Canada during the next few years.

### Worth Knowing

A young fellow who had not long been married confided his trouble to a friend whose matrimonial experience covered a period of twenty years.

"Two days ago," he remarked very despondently, "I said something to my wife that she didn't like, and she hasn't spoken to me since."

The eyes of the old married man brightened. "My word," he exclaimed eagerly, "can you remember what it was you said?"

## Women of Italy

Are Doing Nobly in Carrying on War Work

A London Times correspondent writes: The Italian woman is before all else a woman. Here and there the exceptional woman may qualify for an L.L.D. Last November a girl of 17 was awarded a master's foreign-going certificate by the Italian Nautical school.

At the outbreak of war the Italian women clerks soon followed for banks and firms where the staffs were depleted by the calling to the country in a most commendable spirit. Quietly and without fuss, they came forward, expecting neither reward nor glorification. To serve the country without ostentation and help husband, son, or brother to win the war and return home has been their aim. They were content to do any humble work.

After only two months of war women conductors were to be seen on many trains in Rome and women scavengers cleaned the street. Colors of all men between the ages of 20 and 39. There was no alternative but to substitute women clerks, and in the government service there were some departments in which men were largely replaced by women, with pay from 16s to 24s per week.

Though not so well trained as men, the women have not proved inefficient. They are versatile and quick, and that same versatility in agricultural Italy, who knows little about factories and mills, suitable for their new task.

Out of 500,000 persons engaged at the beginning of this year in 2,200 munition factories, 100,000 were women against 1,760 in August, 1914, and 60,000 in October 1916.

They work eleven hours a day and are paid from three to five shillings per day for their work. They are pronounced intelligent and diligent, and equally intelligent as the work of their sisters who are making soldiers' uniforms.

All articles of clothing, indeed, all soldiers' clothing in Italy, is now made by women. Women also work the military bakeries and laundries.

### Conservation of Food

Gravest Need for Economy of Waste May Soon Be Necessary

Recent discussions in the house of commons suggest that it may be found necessary to take more drastic measures than have hitherto been used for the control of food prices and food consumption in Canada. Whether this be officially done or not, one thing is very clear and that is that, since an early termination of the war, while hoped for, is not to be counted on, there is the gravest need for reasonable economy in the use of food.

Vigorous appeals for greater production have been made with considerable success. Many of the waste spaces of our land are being planted, and in this way there will be a large additional production of vegetables. But ordinary crops of food-stuffs the world over are likely to be short, because of the immense number of men withdrawn from the field of industry for service in the field of war. These conditions have been but little felt in Canada up to the present time. True, prices have advanced to alarming figures, but those who have had the money to pay for it have been able to command whatever they required. There is every probability that if the war continues much longer, even in this food producing land of Canada we shall have to face a condition of scarcity that will not be merely a question of prices. The conservation of food, the abolition of the waste-fulness that is too general, and a decrease in the consumption of food are things which should be impressed upon everybody. In England, the king has made a personal appeal to the people along these lines, and intimation is given that if the improved situation is not brought about by voluntary action, restrictions of a more severe character than yet known may have to be imposed by official action.

Many Canadians who read of these proceedings in England may easily make the mistake of supposing that nothing of the kind can occur here. A mistake such a conclusion will certainly be. There is more than a possibility that at an early day similar restrictive measures may be adopted in this country. Irrespective of any action that may be taken by the authorities, every householder, every citizen, should take up for serious consideration the question of preventing waste and utilizing all food-stuffs to the best advantage, with a view of reducing consumption where this is possible without prejudice to health.—Journal of Commerce.

### Census of Sheep in Manitoba

A complete census of the sheep in Manitoba is being taken by Charles N. Stetson, a sheep and wool specialist, who is touring the province in the interests of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, according to an announcement made recently by Geo. Batho, editor of the agricultural publications for the Manitoba government. Mr. Stetson is also supporting the co-operative wool selling scheme, which is being managed by Provincial Agricultural Department, and is instructing sheep owners how to obtain higher grade fleeces.

## The Doom of the Hohenzollerns

German Ruling Classes are Outside Pale of Civilization, Says American Writer

On behalf of the allies in this war though not as yet on responsible authority, it has many times been asserted that they would refuse to enter into a treaty of peace with the present Emperor of Germany; the Germans through a change of government or otherwise must bind themselves by the signature of a chief of state not open to the proved charge of violating the pledged faith of treaty agreements. Prussia was one of the signatory powers to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality and independence of Belgium, the German Empire was bound by the covenant; it was broken when the Emperor's Chancellor, admitting that the invasion of Belgium would be contrary to law, declared that "necessity knows no law." It would be a barren futility for the Allies at the conclusion of this war to make a treaty with a sovereign capable of such an act of perfidy. Under the prompting of "necessity," a Hohenzollern Emperor of Germany would tear up the new "scrap of paper" as he did the old.

Does not the intrigue to persuade Mexico and Japan to enter into an alliance with Germany for the purpose of making war on the United States, a plot now confessed and defended by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, supply a new and compelling reason for putting the House of Hohenzollern outside the pale of diplomatic relations? Our patience under great provocations attested our desire to remain on friendly terms with Germany. The German Chancellor, even after the Zimmermann note was despatched, was telling the Reichstag of the Imperial government's great regard for us. The German people were fooled and betrayed. History has few records of blacker crime. It was an infamous betrayal of our trust, it was sufficient cause for a declaration of war against Germany. The ambassador of the Imperial government was here received and treated as the representative of a friendly nation. His presence at Washington was evidence of relations of amity. When he left the United States he made a statement declaring his wish "to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality which has been shown me."

His heart, he said, was "full of gratitude to those whose personal friendship has never wavered during the trying years of the war." Yet, only a few days before this the ambassador had been concerned in the Imperial government's plot to form an alliance with Mexico and Japan for war against the United States. Mr. Zimmermann's note promised generous financial support to Mexico and expressed the understanding "that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona." The State of Texas is bigger than the whole German Empire. The German foreign secretary blandly handed that vast domain and two other states of the union over to Mr. Carranza in part payment for his co-operation in the great design. Germany had by its barred-zone decree annulled our rights upon the sea, she had given notice that she would destroy our ships and kill our citizens if the attempt were made to assert those rights; if we ventured to defend them she was going to stay our hands, conquer us by force of arms and parcel out our territory, through an alliance with two nations on friendly terms with us.

Moreover, from the beginning of the war up to the present day our territory has been infested by German spies and plotters, our laws have been violated, our neutrality compromised, our people insulted, our property destroyed by an alien horde as to the extent of whose criminal operations the public is even now not half informed. The Imperial government has treated us as though we were a German colony or subject state, in defiance of our laws and scoffing at our rights and dignity as a nation it has used our soil as a base of operations in aid of the purposes it seeks to achieve in the war. It has striven carelessly to poison public opinion in this country, it has sought to extend its corrupting touch to the nation's lawmakers, to baffle and paralyze the will of the people by determining the fate of measures in the federal congress.

The power that has during the present war instigated these revolting crimes against us will employ like means, as often as in the incredible stupidity of its diplomatic and foreign policy it shall find them to its interests. There is no safety in maintaining relations with a dynasty so faithless and unscrupulous. The affable demeanor of its representative may at any time be but the disguise of a calculation how best to deliver a stab in the back. We cannot hold the German people responsible for these infamies. With them, under a chief of state observing the ordinary standards of honorable conduct, it would be our profit and our pleasure to maintain relations of close friendship. But with a Hohenzollern at the head of a German state every government that enters into relations with it will, for its own safety, be forced to take an attitude

of unceasing vigilance, of constant wariness of mind, guarding itself ever against the expected betrayal. Relations clouded by suspicion can never be friendly in any true sense of the word. In the interests of the German state and people it is necessary that some other than a Hohenzollern should be the recognized head. The House of Hohenzollern has a dark record of crimes against the public peace, against the rights and freedom of other states. Its plots are too deep, too far-reaching, too dangerous to be longer put up with. It sought to place a Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain; it did extend its controlling influence to the throne of Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. The civilized and peaceful nations of the world have other and more profitable occupations than watching forever the machinations of the Hohenzollerns and guarding themselves against the deadly peril from that quarter. And the immeasurable, inexplicable guilt of the latest and the world will fervently hope the last, imperial representative of that house demands that the doom decreed against Napoleon 102 years ago be entered against him. The Hohenzollerns are outside civilization's pale.

## No Daylight Saving in Russia

The Darkless Summer Nights They Have in Petrograd

Daylight saving would be of no use in Petrograd, capital of Russia, for in the summer months there is little or no daylight to save. By June there is almost no night at all, only a sort of deeper twilight between 12 and 2, when another day is dawning. The sun is still well up in the sky as you go to the theatre. When you drift out into the refreshment room, after the third act, for caviar and smoked salmon sandwiches and tea and kvass, there, through a gap in the curtains, still shines the daylight and white walls of the Petrograd streets.

Walking home toward midnight, you can still read the players' names in the small type of the program with what is left of the daylight. It is light, yet not day; still, yet not night, but a strange, half lit interval between theatrical as those amber twilights that come sometimes before summer windstorms on the prairies. The tops of things, gilded domes far down the street, the thin gold spire of the admiralty, are touched with a light like that which touches mountain peaks before sunrise. Walls facing the west are lit as if by the rising sun. Those just across the street, on the other hand, everything on the west horizon, the whole sky line across the Neva, is in black silhouette. Coming down the Moika canal from the opera, the great dome of St. Isaac's is a colossal dusty amethyst. A moment later, directly beneath it, it is as dead and black as a burnt out volcano.

The light brings a strange alertness. It is as if one had a sort of second sight, had drunk something which turned other people's night into a magic sort of personal day. One walks on and on—though it is bedtime, why go to bed?—down past the wistful bright spire of the admiralty, past the great red piles of the winter palace and the war and foreign offices, and along the river.

The broad Neva is empty, the huge arks that come down from the birch forests, piled with firewood, sleep along the river wall. Across the river the roofs are cut out of dark blue cardboard except where the golden needle of the Church of Peter and Paul picks up the sun. On the curved stone benches, built into the river wall, facing the winter palace and consulates and embassies, boys and girls, the boys in students' military caps and long dark overcoats, sit whispering, making love, planning Russia's future, perhaps, in the face of that long row of cold stones.

One feels strangely wide awake and yet at peace—night without its gloom, day without its worries or reality. And Petrograd becomes beautiful, mysterious and kind—finds, at last, its own individuality. Over the edge of the earth somewhere other cities have their hours—Broadway's lights are flashing; the sun is blazing on the white walls and blue water of Rio. But these white nights are Petrograd's own, and belong to it and this cold white north.

### Titles of Firms

Quirk, Gomon & Snap, the famous law firm in Samuel Warren's novel, Ten Thousand a Year, is not often matched in real life, but two friends of the Companion had a narrow escape from starting a firm the title of which would have been quite as ludicrously apt. They intended to form a partnership in the business of the law, and had carried their preparations nearly to the point of completion, when they suddenly realized one day that the firm name would be Rush & Doolittle! More fortunate were the two men who found that the title of their new firm was to be Young & Smart.

"Bob," said Lily's small sister, who was entertaining him while he awaited the appearance of Lily, "do you love Lily?"

"Er—" stammered Bob. "I—but why do you ask?"

"She said she'd give a dollar to know," replied the little one, snuggling up. "and—I want the money."

## Live Stock And Irrigation

Irrigation Closely Linked up With Live Stock and Dairy Industries

Among the organizations for benefiting agriculture in Canada few are taking a more prominent part than the Western Canada Irrigation Association. Owing to the fact that Canada has drawn its settlement mainly from humid countries, the part which irrigation plays in agriculture is but vaguely understood by a large section of the population. The Western Canada Irrigation Association, by means of its printed records and its annual conventions, held in various irrigation centres in the West, has done a great work toward bringing about a better understanding of the part that irrigation can play in the agricultural development of a country like Western Canada.

The development of irrigation communities proves how closely irrigation farming is linked up with the live stock and dairy industries. Speaking before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association last summer at Kamloops, W. T. MacDonald, of the Live Stock Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, laid particular emphasis upon the relationship of irrigation to live stock raising. "A few years ago," he said, "when irrigated lands were being developed rapidly and many new areas were being brought under irrigation, live stock farming seemed to be left out entirely. Under irrigation, with our favorable climate and soil we get very large yields, and those large yields which we get represent the taking from the soil of large quantities of fertility. Even orchard lands take a large amount of fertility from the soil and an apple orchard in full bearing will take as much out of it as 30 bushels of wheat. We cannot go on without replacing this fertility in the soil, and the logical way is to feed some of our crops to live stock."

Mr. MacDonald referred to the rapid growth of the live stock industry in British Columbia, mentioning the fact that last year in the Kelowna district fourteen silos were erected. He emphasized the need of introducing only the better qualities of live stock in the irrigated districts. "You will probably think that we live stock people are egotistical," he said, "but it is only a few years ago when we were almost ashamed to be in a live stock country, but we are now having our innings. We have come back, and this time we have come back to stay. Wherever live stock gains a foothold there you will find prosperity, and there can be no permanent system of agriculture that does not include live stock. In history there has not been such a system, and we can only judge the future by the past."

The relationship of live stock to irrigation will again be discussed at this year's convention of the Irrigation Association, which is to be held at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, August 1, 2 and 3.

### Consider the Housewife

Tracking Dirt Into the House Causes Endless Work

How often we find ourselves, in our country homes especially, causing our housekeeper an endless amount of work. We shall not call it work but drudgery, that being a name given to chasing a mop over a large kitchen floor, such as is most often found in a country home. How many of us stop to think of how much we can help the busy housewife in her work if we would but do our part in keeping mud out of doors where it belongs. I shall venture to say that we busy men, and we are busy, reach the house by the back door ten times to once by the front door.

I take it that you agree with me this far. If so, what should be our next move? Why not have our front walk at the back or one at the back as well as at the front? Why not fix up those old dilapidated steps and put a foot scraper where it may be handy? Then let us build a walk of concrete, boards, brick or anything we may have suitable for such a purpose. Suppose the arrangement of our back yard is such that we can build a walk only to the back gate or to the well, let's do it. Watch the continuation of this article under the heading, "How to Build That Walk."

Frank P. Goeder, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Cambrai

Cambrai, towards which the British are driving part of the retreating enemy, has made much cambrie (to which it gives its name), and seen many wars. During the French Revolution it was almost the chief seat of war, and from the beginning of the last great campaign against Napoleon it served as Wellington's headquarters. After Waterloo it was one of eighteen fortresses which were placed for five years under his supervision. Though once part of the Netherlands, it had up to the outbreak of the present war been for nearly a century one of France's proud possessions, and prized all the more because from its See one of the most versatile of Frenchmen, Fanelon, derived his title.



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## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

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(Continued.)

Dolly was never tired of sketching children. She had a deftness and humor in presenting these bunched-up long-legged children of the rich and the aristocracy which was really distinguished. Her studies of the children in their wide-spread frocks, with their Poms and the white-clad nurses, had a French brilliancy and gaiety. Lionel Egerton had prophesied great things for Dolly if she would only work at her art of presenting those delightful babies and their accessories.

She was laughing when Kate left her, with irresistible gaiety at a child who had dropped her shoe in the water and was being scolded by her nurse. The little lady had reddish-brown eyes and hair, and a small, pale face. She looked so like her Pom as she stood in her frilly frock, looking up at her nurse, that Dolly, hastening to sketch her, was bubbling over with laughter. She had made friends with the nurses, to whom she would display her sketches, so that she might laugh till she was wet-eyed without offending anybody.

Mrs. Bartlett was absent longer than she had meant to be. She had had some difficulty in procuring one of her ingredients. She was vexed at the delay, and, whereas since she had left Silverdale behind her she had been forgetting her sorrows and allowing herself to be happy, the strangest sense of depression, of discouragement had come upon her after she left her young lady in the Gardens. She had been forgetting that danger existed. Now it came back to her with a leaden coldness that Miss Egerton might still be in danger.

By the time she arrived in sight of the Round Pond the nurses and children were going home to nursery dinner. A good many had already departed. A cold east wind had sprung up, shaking the leaves from the boughs. The sky was suffused with a hard greyness. The dust began to rise in little swirls and eddies. Without the sunshine the Gardens looked grey and chilly enough.

Why—where was Miss Dolly? Mrs. Bartlett looked in expectation at the spot where she had left her young lady sitting. There was no one there now. She looked about her eagerly, pushing up her veil because the blue shade of it hindered her vision while it disguised the scars on her face; she looked in all directions. There was no Miss Dolly. Had she found it too cold and gone back to the studio? That must be it! The wind was certainly very nipping for September.

While she stood there the last of the mailcoats and the nurses and children passed through the gates. Those whom Mrs. Bartlett had seen were strangers to her; none of the friendly group that used to gather round to inspect Miss Dolly's pictures and to pose Miss Betty or Master Peter as she wished them to stand.

She looked about her helplessly. She wished she had thought of asking one of the nurses. She said to herself that Miss Dolly would have left a message, would not have frightened her by leaving her to find her seat empty. Then she reminded herself that of course Miss Dolly would not know that her going away would cause such terror as was making Mrs. Bartlett's heart beat fast and her hands turn cold and clammy. Miss Dolly knew her way about London very well, especially about these parts. She would have felt the wind keen and gone back to the studio, leaving perhaps a message with the friendly nurses which they had not waited to deliver.

She wished now that she had not gone so far in search of that particular ingredient for the dish to be laid before the Squire, of which he would never know the composition, being so much in love.

Miss Dolly would be waiting her lunch, too. Mrs. Bartlett started to walk towards the gate, feeling that everything wore a blighted look, without thinking upon the east wind.

She almost reached the gate when one of the under-nurses who had been sitting on the same seat with Dolly, coming back for something, met her face to face.

"That child, Billy, 'as lost 's Teddy

Bear," she said, "an' ther won't be 'tain' nor drinkin' nor sleepin' for that child till that 'orrid thing's been found. He 'ad it there by the pond. Last time 'e lost it 'e drove us all silly till 'twas found. His Lordship 'e went into town special and bought a Teddy Bear as like as like from Hamley's, but that there child 'eaved it out of his cot and roared more than ever. I don't know 'ow he knows his own nasty Teddy unless it's by the smell, for it is in an 'orrid state, through sharing Billy's bread and milk and bein' put to sleep with him. You didn't happen to see it?"

"No," said Mrs. Bartlett, "I didn't see it."

She was noticing how the girl's fresh cheeks were puckered and her eyes watering. Had all the world suddenly gone grey?

The under-nurse went on her way, but overtook Mrs. Bartlett in a few seconds.

"Teddy's gone," she said, "and a good riddance too. But not one of our people'll sleep tonight. I forgot to tell you that your young lady met a friend after you'd gone and went away with him out of the Gardens."

She glanced curiously at the face under the blue tinted veil, which suggested a livid color behind it.

"A friend," said Mrs. Bartlett, turning to her sharply. "What kind of a friend? A very handsome gentleman, tall and slightly grey? Looks as if he might be anybody."

"Now you're 'aving me," said the nurse. "He were as black as my 'at, and had some lovely curls. Grey—not him! He weren't exactly the sort to be your young lady's friend neither, not to my mind. I've lived in good 'ouses, and I know 'ot's 'ot. That's why I thought I'd tell you. We waited as long as we could for you to come back."

Mrs. Bartlett uttered such a sound as startled the good-natured, chattering girl.

"You poor soul," she said. "Wot's the matter? Are you feelin' bad?" Mrs. Bartlett supported herself, catching a railing and holding on to it like grim death.

"Which way did she go?" she asked, in a queer thick voice.

"Wot way. W'y, it were a taxi they took. I know a young man that drives a taxi on this rank. Maybe he'd know somethin' if he's not away. They looked a queer couple to be together. We were all agreed on that. Drot the Teddy Bear! Just you wait here till I see if my young man's on the rank."

She came back quickly. They were in luck. Her friend remembered the couple quite well. They had got in to his cab first, but he had only just come back to the rank and his petrol was exhausted.

The gentleman would not wait for the tank to be refilled. They had got into another cab. Charing Cross Station was where they wanted to go to.

Mrs. Bartlett had been standing in an attitude so suggestive of illness or intoxication that a young policeman, passing by, stopped for a second to look at her before resuming his slow walk. Suddenly she seemed to brace herself up, to become alert and tense.

"Thank you," she said. "I'm all right again. I hope you'll find the Teddy Bear or another as good. I know the man you saw with my young lady. He has been sent by her brother to fetch her home. I only hope the child's not took very bad."

"My young man did say he fancied it was the Continental express. I suppose he were mistook," the nurse said, turning away, apparently satisfied with the explanation.

Mrs. Bartlett took the first taxi on the rank.

"Charing Cross Station," she said. "I want to catch the Continental express. I'll give you a shilling extra if you do it."

The taxi did it, although the porters were slamming the carriage doors by the time she reached the platform. The train was pretty full. She got in where she could.

At Folkestone the cold east wind had turned to cold rain. People had donned overcoats and mackintoshes. The sea looked a livid grey-green color, not reassuring for bad sailors.

(To Be Continued.)

### The German Time-Table

On February 1 it was announced that Britain would be brought to her knees in three months. The Germans have always had some timetable of that kind, and invariably something has gone wrong with the timetable.

The enemy could bring America into the war. He cannot starve us out of it. He can happily compel us to cultivate and economize and revise and re-organize to still better and better purpose than he thought possible. He can rouse America, like British energy and invention, to the very utmost. He can prolong the war, quite contrary to his desperate intention to shorten it. He can inspire the Allies in Europe with a shrewder and more patient tenacity. But he cannot deprive our machines of essential material any more than our people of food, or prevent the Allies and America from accumulating the military force which will settle the war.—From the London Observer.

"I can always tell when my husband is going to be close with his money."

"How?"

"By his far-away look when I ask him for some."

Having something for a rainy day is all right, unless it is the rheumatism.

### No Teuton Prince for Dutch

Accident to Queen Starts Move to Settle Question of Succession

One consequence of the train accident in which Queen Wilhelmina had a narrow escape from death will be the passing of a bill settling the question of the succession to the throne of Holland. This is extremely complicated owing to the net of family ties which the reigning family has, especially in Germany. Were Wilhelmina to die before her daughter Juliana, who is now 8 years of age, the question of a regency would become acute, with the result that the next of kin would come to the throne at least temporarily. The next of kin is a prince of Reuss.

Netherlanders do not want a German prince to rule them even temporarily, nor do they want to be caught asleep by an event which every one hopes is far off, but as was proved by yesterday's accident may come at any time. German newspapers, referring to the efforts of the Dutch to settle the matter for themselves, reproach Holland with being tactless in discussing and deciding the succession while the queen is still alive and in good health.

Queen Wilhelmina's behavior in the mishap was admirable. She alighted from the half overturned royal car and helped to bandage the wounded, cheering up everybody. Her calm courage endeared her still more to the Dutch people. Nevertheless, the newspapers are starting a campaign to reach an early settlement of a question so vital to Holland's future.

Physician—Your case is such, madam, that time alone will effect a cure.

Mrs. Randall—Then it is hopeless, for I never have even five minutes.

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QUICK—HANDY—LASTING

## Rheims Cathedral To Be a Monument

Battle-torn Edifice Will Remain Pantheon for Unknown Victims

Conversion of the battle-torn Cathedral at Rheims into a pantheon for the unknown dead of all the armies fighting in France for the common cause of democracy has been determined upon by the French government. The plan, to be put into execution as soon as the war is over, has been announced in dispatches to the headquarters in America of the French restoration fund. It is proposed that the cathedral shall not be restored but that representatives of all the Allies shall place their battle flags within what remains of the historic edifice, which then shall be dedicated as the monument to the heroic dead.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengthen them against subsequent attack. And as it cures the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and prove it.

### Lloyd George's French

Mr. Lloyd George's frequent visits to France have resulted in the steady improvement of his French, which he now speaks with considerable fluency. It is a little remarkable, by the way, that President Wilson, an expert in a man of wide culture, was attended by an interpreter during his interview with Marshal Joffre. There is less need for an American to learn modern languages than there is for an Englishman. The common Anglo-Saxon ignorance of any tongue but English is, however, a limitation of which both in commerce and diplomacy the German has taken full advantage.—London Daily Express

"The worst part of being a bachelor is that when I die my name dies with me."  
"What is your name?"  
"Smith."



When you "feel mean"—dull, tired, nervous, bad digestion, no appetite—

Don't you find out, afterwards, that your bowels were not acting freely and naturally?

Due, of course, to a liver gone on a strike.

Take two or three pills—once. After that, only one, until you're all right.



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## Jews Driven From Their Homes by Turks

Over Eight Thousand are Compelled to Leave Jaffa; Many Die

Details of the recent evacuation of Palestine have just been received by the Boston branch of the provisional committee for general Zionist affairs. The cable in part follows:  
"Between 8,000 and 9,000 Jews were compelled to leave Jaffa. Of these more than 3,000 are now in Lower Galilee; more than 1,000 in Petach Tik Wadi, the remainder having been dispersed in the colonies of Judea and Samaria. Thirty Jews have received special permission to remain in Jaffa. Only six hundred persons were compelled to leave the farms. The deaths incidental to the evacuation were due to insufficient nourishment and the hardships of the journey. In order to take care of the refugees clay cottages are being erected, and if sufficient funds are forthcoming public works will be started in order to help them. Jerusalem has not been evacuated."

## LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little, but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"John, dear, I want one hundred and twenty-five dollars to invest in stocks."

"Stocks in what?"  
"In the Mlle. Marie Millinery Company. They give the most adorable hat with every share of stock."

## Keep Farmers Contented

It is certain that if the farmer is not allowed to make a decent profit on what he has to sell while the munition makers, the food hoarders and the speculators in food products continue to coin millions, the country faces a very big and very dangerous problem, one that will get worse as the winter wears on.

No form of civilization, except one that had gone crazy, in the hunt for profits out of war-making, would leave the farmers out of its calculations in a time like this.

Without a successful and contented citizen farming class a country can grow thousands of wartime millionaires and yet be in danger of suddenly sinking into the class of bankrupt and decadent nations.—Lawrence, N.Y., Telegram

## WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, tired, nervous, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and



decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the aforesaid ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELSIE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.  
Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass., if you need special advice.

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Although this sterling remedy is well-known to the majority of the people, yet to those who have not put it to the test, the proprietors will gladly send a free sample on receipt of five cents to cover cost of mailing and packing. In writing for the free sample, address correspondence to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are most highly recommended in the treatment of Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation and weakness in children. The reader who may be suffering can not do better than write at once to the above address and secure a generous sample package of this remedy entirely without cost.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

He Might Be, But She Wasn't  
Dinah had been troubled with a toothache for some time before she got up enough courage to go to a dentist. The moment he touched her tooth she screamed.

"What are you making such a noise for?" he demanded. "Don't you know I'm a 'painless dentist'?"  
"Well, sah," retorted Dinah, "Mebbe yo' is painless, but Ah isn't"—Ladies Home Journal.

## Two Washboards For the Price of One!

Both sides of EDDY'S Twin Beaver Washboards can be used—giving double service for the price of one. Made of INDURATED FIBREWARE (which is really pulp hardened and baked by a special process) it cannot splinter or fall apart. Won't hurt your fingers or tear your clothes. Double value for your money—almost life lasting. Don't do another washing until you get one.

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The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

## Irish at the Front

The most encouraging thing one hears about the Irish question in these times comes from the fighting front. A friend of mine wrote me the other day that if it could only be referred to a mass meeting of the Irish regiments, north and south, he verily believed it would be settled in a few hours. From the beginning of the war till now there has been the best feeling between Nationalists and Ulstermen, and the fact that they are both Irish is a bond against all-comers. I have heard both Nationalists and Ulstermen say that if their own drafts failed them they would, for rather be recruited from each other than take English recruits. A little of this spirit is wanted in Ireland.—Westminster Gazette

## \$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Leiden, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 73c.

"I haven't had a bite for two days," whined the tramp.  
"Neither have I," responded the summer boarder. "Rotten fishing around here."

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transition of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man, Parkelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Hubby—Well, since it takes two to make a quarrel, I'll shut me.  
Wifey—Don't that just make a contemptible man. You'll sit there and think mean things.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

## Americans Buy Big Farm

Four United States farmers have bought a 7,000-acre farm in Saskatchewan, paying therefor \$296,000. The vendor of the farm made a condition in the contract that the purchasers must work it, as he claimed that at the present time every inch of agricultural land should be producing food for the Allies.

## After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime

Murine is for Tired Eyes, Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Grainy Eyes—Itchy Eyes—Bleeding Eyes—Restores Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as you give your teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES. Sold as Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.



## News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Shipping Station has been operating since July 2nd, as doubtless you know.

To promote the Farmers' interests and welfare has been our sole aim and purpose in building this plant and if possible help him realize larger profits on his investment. Our intention is to create closer relations between the producer and the manufacturer for their greater mutual advantage. When both producer and manufacturer make money, good times result; when one or both fail to make money from their labor and investments, hard times come knocking at the door.

We sincerely believe that under the

existing conditions in Canada, the dairy industry is that which will give the best profits to the Farmers. The demand for all dairy produce is always increasing, and without trying to prophesy, we believe we can certify that for years to come these products will bring high prices.

We invite everybody to come in and visit our plant and we will gladly explain our methods of endeavoring to give all a square deal.

We wish to earnestly thank all those who have already patronized us and at the same time extend an invitation to those who have not to give us a trial and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86  
Residence 24

**A. R. KENDRICK,**  
Manager.

## Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. One of these machines can be seen in operation on the farm of Bert Axtell, 3 miles southeast of Didsbury.

Write, phone or see me personally.

**A. R. KENDRICK,** Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.  
Box 369 Phone 24

## Grow More Timothy for Its Seed.

Mr. L. C. Brown, representing the government elevator at Calgary; Mr. C. Sweet, in charge of the government laboratory at Calgary, and Mr. J. J. Cameron, manager of the Southern Alberta Hay Growers' Association, are in the vicinity interesting the farmers in growing timothy more extensively for seed. They claim it is

it is more profitable at present prices and the price paid for timothy seed is rapidly ascending. Latest quotations are \$8.75 per pound an increase of \$3 since March last.

The farmers in Southern Alberta who last year threshed their timothy and sold the seed were well satisfied with the financial result—so well satisfied, in fact, that they have decided to thresh out double the quantity this year.

Next week we will give our readers

more information on this subject. Mr. Sweet says they will be here again in a couple of weeks and will be glad to go into the subject fully with all those who are interested.

## Horse Sense.

Some horses are pessimistic, just like some men we have seen, and others are full of optimism. A horse of the former kind attempted to commit suicide the other day right in front of W. A. Leslie's garage. It did not succeed, however, as it was not tied high enough up to prevent its crupper end from trailing on the ground. The poor beast evidently had come to the conclusion that the day of the horse was about over and that the motor car would soon take his place, and he could not endure to see the end.

The optimistic horse, however, is a different animal altogether. We noticed one particularly the other evening. He was a finely formed specimen of horsemanship; held his head high, raised his feet with precision and set them down firmly; there was music and rhythm in his every motion. He was full of life and animated with pride as he became the admiration of the multitude on the streets. He was well harnessed and drew a clean highly polished rubber-tired buggy in which were seated a man who knew how to handle the ribbons and his companion. That kind of an outfit will never be jockeyed out of the spotlight by any auto ever invented—and wherever the spotlight shines there will the human paraders be circling round.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Saskatoon Exhibition  
JULY 31 TO AUGUST 4, 1917.

## Single Fare

FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Going dates—July 28 to Aug. 3.  
Return limit—Aug. 7, 1917.

For full particulars apply to Local Agent.

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary, Alta.

## Rosebud Items

Mrs. Geo. Thawler has returned from Edmonton, where she had been visiting friends.

Mr. Gochee is the proud possessor of a new Ford. We always thought Mr. Gochee would get a "Buzz wagon" before he would consider his farm complete.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Irvin is in a very serious condition with little hopes for its recovery.

Charlie Diedrich has been on the sick list of late.

The Burgess family have been having a "swell time" with the mumps the past week.

Mr. Gochee has lost several head of young cattle with the black leg.

Abe Meeks' spent last Sunday with Dave Thomans'.

Mrs. A. J. Peron spent last Saturday with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Ault.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scheidt took in the Astel dance.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Nelson spent last Sunday at the Chapin home.

J. C. Stevens is plowing his summer fallow.

## Card of Thanks.

We wish to take this means of expressing our heartfelt appreciation of the sympathy shown us in our late bereavement; to those who so kindly assisted in making the arrangements for the last sad rites; to those who contributed the floral offerings, and to the many friends and acquaintance who were present at the funeral, which is to us a token of the esteem in which our dear departed was held by the community. On behalf of

WM. MCINTYRE AND FAMILY.

Tell us the news—we'll print it

## Notice.

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311 was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the Court of Confirmation held at Didsbury on the 4th day of October, 1916, and unless such lands are redeemed on or before the 4th day of October, 1917, the same will be absolutely forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Dated at Didsbury this 23rd day of July, 1917.

A. McNAUGHTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Rural Municipality of Westerdale,  
No. 311.

Part of Sec.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Meridian
S. E.	35	31	2	West 5th
S. E.	1	32	4	West 5th
N. W.	6	32	4	West 5th
S. W.	11	32	2	West 5th
S. W.	30	33	2	West 5th
S. E.	13	33	3	West 5th
S. E.	30	33	3	West 5th
N. E.	30	33	3	West 5th
S. E.	24	33	5	West 5th
N. E.	24	33	5	West 5th

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

A supply of Blank Forms for making STATUTORY DECLARATION for loss of, or damage to, growing crops by Hail may be found in the hands of the following named persons.

Your Statutory Declaration must be made within THREE DAYS from the date of the damage by Hail to the crop on one of the forms provided by the Board.

## THE HAIL INSURANCE BOARD OF ALBERTA.

J. H. LAMB, Secretary-Treasurer,  
Edmonton, Alta., Box 2128.

J. H. Cameron, Mayton, Alta.  
David McCuen, Olds, Alta.  
Samuel Boffey, Bowden, Alta.  
Geo. Peattie, Olds, Alta.  
J. W. Johnston, Olds, Alta.  
A. Brusso, Didsbury, Alta.  
J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury, Alta.  
Hugh McLean, Didsbury, Alta.

SEE ME FOR  
Singer Sewing  
Machines & Repairs

I can supply your wants on short notice.

Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

**ANDREW AIRD**  
DIDSBURY, ALTA.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. E. SMITH, N. G.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.**  
(Successor to W. A. AUSTIN)

Solicitor for  
Union Bank of Canada.  
Royal Bank of Canada  
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
Town of Didsbury.

**MONEY TO LOAN**  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 - Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

**PHONE 128**  
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

**VETERINARY SURGEON**  
**Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.**

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

**DR. A. J. MALMAS,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Osteopathy, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.

**PHONE 143**  
Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.

**Fall Term AUGUST 27**  
WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS  
SUCCESSION  
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA

**Overland**

Light Four Touring

**\$975**

Roadster . . . \$950  
Country Club \$1110  
f.o.b. Point of Shipment  
Prices subject to change without notice

## Easy to Handle

Here is a great family car because it is so easy to handle.

All electric controls are on the steering column—within natural reach.

The steering wheel is large and easy to operate.

The gear shifting and brake levers can be reached without changing your position.

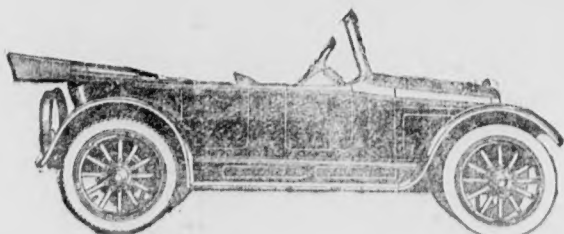
It is just as easy for your wife and your daughter to drive the Overland Light Four as it is for you.

An unusual value at an unusually low price.

Step in today for a demonstration.

**WALTER LESLIE**

LOCAL AGENT DIDSBURY, ALTA.



Willys-Overland Limited, West Toronto, Ont.  
Willys-Knight and Overland Automobiles, Commercial Cars